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## A NEW NEOTROPICAL SCHENDYLURUS, WITH KEY TO ITS SOUTH AMERICA CONGENERS

(CHILOPODA: GEOPHILOMORPHA: SCHENDYLIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—*Schendylurus olivaceus*, n. sp. is described from Brazil and a key to the South American species of *Schendylurus* is given.

So far as is known, *Schendylurus* inhabits only two areas of the globe, roughly speaking, the facing coasts of South America and Africa. It seems reasonable to suppose that this distribution, especially with par-

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alleles in other schendylid genera, is not happenstance, for surely it suggests that historically there have been faunal exchanges between the two continents. Whether one or the other was donor or recipient or both donor and recipient I am not confidently prepared to say. And yet in light of this and other evidence it is tempting to imagine a movement from east to west on innumerable rafts carried by the South Equatorial Current.

The new species, *olivaceus*, is plainly most like the Surinamian *gracilis* Attems, from which it differs most notably as follows. In *gracilis*: (1) First sternite with porefield. (2) Tarsungular basal tooth present. (3) Undivided porefields present through sternite 37, that is, well toward the posterior end of the body. In *olivaceus*: (1) First sternite without a porefield. (2) Tarsungular basal tooth absent. (3) undivided porefields present only through sternite 15, that is, only on anterior portion of the body.

***Schendylurus olivaceus*, n. sp.**

Holotype: male. Brazil: Rio de Janeiro, Serra dos Orgãos, 1900–2100 m. April 19–20, 1965. H. W. Levi, leg.; in log. Deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

GENERAL. Length, 35 mm. Leg pairs, 49. Body of uniform width over anterior  $\frac{2}{3}$ , posterior  $\frac{1}{3}$  gradually attenuate. Color: head and legs bright yellowish-orange; dorsum pale olivaceous, with subsurface deep purplish band; pleuron flecked with purplish splotches.

ANTENNAE. Length to head length, 3.5:1. Filiform, each article except the first much longer than wide. Setae distally gradually decreasing in length and increasing in number. Articles 5, 9, and 13 each with a tiny distoventral group of abnormally short, modified setae, all robust, some with one point, some trifid; 14th article ectally and mesally with a subterminal group of clavate setae. CEPHALIC PLATE. Greatest length to greatest width, 10:9. Shape: anteriorly notably wider than posteriorly, 9:6; anteriorly rostrate, sides slightly excurved, rear straight. Prebasal plate totally exposed. Dorsally slightly domed. Cephalic suture absent. Anterior half totally coarsely areolate; posterolaterally weakly areolate. CLYPEUS. Uniformly fulvous except for an anterocentral, minutely areolate colorless area invested with two conspicuously long setae. Plagulae absent. Clypeolabral suture absent. Paraclypeal sutures: complete; meeting lateral ends of fulturae; sinuously curved. Buccae each with an anteromesal plagula. Fulturae: long, transverse, not oblique; anterior margin of cross-members coarsely areolate. Setae: sparse, the majority lateral, only about 12 anterocentral; posteriorly none except the 2 prelabral. LABRUM. Laterally and posterolaterally smooth, not areolate. Unipartite; the very shallow medial embayment with 17 blunt, shortly robust dark teeth, with 2–3 teeth laterad thereof. MANDIBLE. Shaft proximally strongly curved; condyle prominent; corpus divided; dentate lamella with 13 dark teeth in three blocks, viz. 7, 3, 3. FIRST MAXILLAE. Coxosternum: anteroposteriorly deep; lappets scabrous, well-developed, robust. Telopodite: biarticulate; demarcated clearly from coxosternum; lappets very robust, reaching  $\frac{1}{2}$  the telopodite length.

SECOND MAXILLAE. Isthmus anteroposteriorly deep, areolate, neither hyaline nor suturate. Postmaxillary sclerites large, discrete from both isthmus and posterolateral extensions. Telopodite: articles length, longest to shortest, 1, 3, 2; article 1 basal condyles both present, equal; terminal claw very long, to length of article 3, 9:14, on edge with a row of hyaline filaments, distally notably curved.

FORCIPULAR SEGMENT. Flexed prehensors: long, slightly exceeding anterior head margin; all articles unarmed. Tarsungula: presentation dorsomesal; ventral edge finely serrulate; poison calyx long, of linear type, not subspherical. Prosternum: Pleurograms and anterior denticles absent; pleuroprosternum sutures strongly oblique, complete.

TERGITES. Setae: on anterior body shorter and less numerous than on posterior body. Bisulcate. Distinctly pale olive-green; their translucent surface revealing underlying deeply pigmented diamond-shaped alary bodies (nephrocytes?) which collectively are manifest as a long, geminate band. PLEURITES. Flecked with subsurface purplish splotches. Spiracles subcircular. LEGS. Relatively long, especially tarsi. Moderately shortly hirsute but without notably long setae. Pretarsal parungues: anterior parungues double, posteriors single and slightly longer than the anteriors. STERNITES. All longer than wide, this lengthening an increasing tendency cephalocaudally. Sulci and *carpophagus*-structures absent. Coarsely areolate except for smooth area surrounding each porefield. Ventral porefields: present on 2nd through ultimate sternite minus 2; on 2 through 15 undivided, transversely elliptical, on 16 through ultimate minus 2 centrally divided, each subcircular, becoming very small on rear body.

ULTIMATE PEDAL SEGMENT. Pretergite laterally separate from its pleurites. Tergite wider than long. Presternite medially undivided. Sternite: wider than long; laterally slightly convergent. Coxopleura: little inflated, short; dorsally non-porous; each ventrally with two large homogeneous gland cavities which exit beneath sternite margin. Telopodite: longer than penult; the two tarsalia notably narrower than foregoing articles; distotarsus slightly longer than proximotarsus; pretarsus a setose tubercle.

POSTPEDAL SEGMENTS. Male gonopods rather flat, biarticulate. Anal pores absent.

#### *Schendylurus*: KEY TO SOUTH AMERICAN SPECIES

The underlying key, except for the second couplet, has been modified from Attens (*Tierreich*, Lief. 52, pp. 73-74, 1929, and *Sonderab. Ann. Naturh. Mus. Wien*, Bd. 55, pp. 86-87, 1947). Because of the poverty of useful information in their original descriptions two species have not been included in this key: *colombianus* Chamberlin (*Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Michigan*, 97, p. 20, 1921) and *iguapensis* Verhoeff (*Zool. Jahrb.*, Bd. 71, p. 379, 1938). Although their placement in the latter part of the key is uncertain, there is no question in my mind that they are distinct from the new species proposed here.

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|---|------------------------|
| 1a. Ultimate pretarsus present as a setose tubercle .....   | 2                      |
| 1b. Ultimate pretarsus wholly absent .....  | 3                      |
| 2a. First sternite with a porefield. Tarsungula with a small basal tooth;<br>ventral edge not serrulate. Single porefields present through sternite 37<br>..... | <b>gracilis</b> Attens |

- 2b. First sternite without a porefield. Tarsungula basally without a tooth; ventral edge smooth. Single porefields present only through sternite 15 ..... **olivaceus**, n. sp.
- 3a. Porefields present only on anterior body ..... **luederwaldi** Broelemann and Ribaut
- 3b. Porefields present on anterior and posterior body ..... 4
- 4a. First sternite with porefield ..... 5
- 4b. First sternite without porefield ..... 7
- 5a. All porefields undivided ..... **labbanus** Chamberlin
- 5b. Porefields of posterior body divided ..... 6
- 6a. Leg pairs, 47. Only porefields 19-22 divided ..... **tropicus** Broelemann and Ribaut
- 6b. Leg pairs, 69. Most porefields divided ..... **demelloi** Verhoeff
- 7a. Certain porefields divided ..... 8
- 7b. All porefields undivided ..... 9
- 8a. Leg pairs, 65. Labrum with about 30 teeth. Clypeus with about 40 irregularly distributed setae ..... **gounelli** (Broelemann)
- 8b. Leg pairs, 51. Labrum with about 12 teeth. Clypeus with about 25 seriate setae ..... **verhoeffi** Broelemann and Ribaut
- 9a. Leg pairs, 47. Sternites without *carpophagus*-structures. Penult without porefield ..... **lesnei** Broelemann and Ribaut
- 9b. Some sternites with *carpophagus*-structures. Penult with porefield ..... 10
- 10a. Antennae 3 times longer than head. Ultimate tarsus 2 times longer and thinner than tarsus 1. Prehensors not reaching head margin. Leg pairs, 37 ..... **perditus** Chamberlin
- 10b. Antennae 2× longer than head. Ultimate tarsus 2 equal to tarsus 1. Prehensors reaching head margin. Leg pairs, 47 ..... **bakeri** Chamberlin

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A NEW GILPINIA FROM CHINA

(HYMENOPTERA: DIPRIONIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—*Gilpinia disa*, n. sp., from Yunnan Province, China, is described.

While identifying some Asian Diprionidae, I discovered an undescribed species of *Gilpinia* Benson in the U.S. National Museum collection. The species of this family are all potential forest pests, and I believe it worthwhile to describe this new species at this time.

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